CIVIL WAR.

Overthrow of the State Government in Louisiana.

Statements of Penn and Kellogg to the Herald.

Opposite Views of the Victor jected. and Vanquished.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ATTITUDE.

"I Will Rout This Party If I Have to Take the Field in Person."

A Proclamation Ordering the "Leaguers" to Disperse.

FIVE DAYS GIVEN.

Sheridan to Hold Himself in Readiness.

Concentration of Naval and Military Forces at New Orleans.

TOOMBS' DECLARATION.

He Will Aid in Resisting the Federal Troops.

· A Revolution Begun and Ended (?) in One Day.

MONDAY'S BATTLE.

Thousands of White Leaguers Under Arms.

Complete Defeat of the Metropolitans and State Militia.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

We present below the latest and fullest details of the overthrow of the State government of Louisiana on Monday, including a statement from each of the principals in the unhappy occurrence, Messrs. Penn and Kellogg. So far it has been a revolution accomplished with but little bloodshed in comparison with other events of this nature that have occurred within the last twenty years; but if we rightly comprehend the meaning of the President, as expressed in the following despatches, the victory White League will be but briefly enjoyed. On Monday, by preconcerted arrangements, the White League. a society built up on the debris of former secret organization known as the Knights of the White Camelia, attended a mass meeting in New Orleans, with the intention of asking William Pitt Kellogg to abdicate in favor of McEnery. Kellogg refused. This refusal appears to have been expected, for within an hour afterward several thousands of the "leaguers" were under arms, apparently well drilled and subject to discipline. A short parley with General Longstreet followed, who, backed by a large body of militia and Metropolitan police, threatened to clear the streets by means of grapeshot. The Leaguers appeared to have been well organized, and within an hour after the first shot was fired were masters of the situation. The Metropolitans and State troops were dispersed, having nine killed and fourteen wounded. The League had eight killed and eighteen wounded. The State government collapsed immediately after the defeat of its forces in the streets. All through Monday night the city was quiet, and at daybreak yesterday morning the State House was occupied by the McEnery party without the slightest resistance. The citizens were satisfied that government had been overturned, the Leaguers returned to their after seeing Lieutenant Gover-.nor Penn safely lodged at the Capitol. Thus the situation remains up to the time of our going to press. Kellegg condemns the insurrection; Penn declares it to be the act of the people, who had been driven to desperation by spoliation and misrule. On the other hand, the federal authorities declare that unless Penn and his followers again deliver up the government offices by Monday next the whole force of the army and navy, available, will be employed to force him out.

THE VICTOR.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The movement of the 14th inst. proceeded entirely from the people. The usurpation utterly disappeared when its first attack was repulsed by the citizens. Our people may be said to have engaged, as a whole, in the contest. They were determined to submit no longer to usury and oppression at the hands of men not chosen by themselves. The North can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been sub-

My movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people. They demanded it. I am now in full possession of the government of the State. The colored people are satisfied and contented

A strong brigade of colored troops, fully organized and armed and in the service of the usurpation, refused to fire a shot in its defence. The most perfect peace and good order prevail. We are thoroughly loyal to the federal government, and in the operations of the past two days there have been no excesses or violations of law. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana.

D. B. PENN. Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

THE VANQUISHED.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874.

A correspondent of the HERALD, asking Governor Kellogg for a clear, calm statement of his views of the causes leading to the present revolution, received the following reply:-

"I will give you, very briefly, my views of the whole matter. The election of 1872 was held under peculiar circumstances. Laws enacted by the republican party to prevent a repetition of the violence which in 1868 reduced the republican vote of Louisiana from nearly 80,000 to barely 5,000, were turned against the party, were fraudulently used to manipulate the election in the interests of the fusionists. Notwithstanding the manifest frauds perpetrated I believed and still believe that I was elected Governor by a large majority of the actual votes cast.

During the progress of the litigation in the courts I publicly offered, through counselone of the most distinguished lawyers of New Orleans-that if the other side would produce the returns in Court I would submit my claims to the judgment of any five disinterested citizens and abide by their decision. This offer was declined. I entered upon the duties of my office with the determination, which I have religiously adhered to, to do the best I could for the material interests of the State. I have secured the repeal of many bad laws and have prevented the passage of other acts of a fraudulent character, in which not only republicans, but prominent men among our opponents were directly in-

REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED. Amid all the troubles which have beset the State I have reduced State and parish taxation each fully one-third, and measures have been passed providing for a reduction of the State debt, and a constitutional limitation of the debts, both on the State and city; also an amendment limiting taxation. The obnoxious features of the election and registration laws used by the fusionists in the last election have been repealed, and in the appointment of officers of registration I have voluntarily tendered to the opposition a representation which they entirely denied to the republican party at the last election. These and other measures have deprived the opponents of the republican party of any just cause of complaint against the State government. The finding as registration progressed to impeach the farmers, of which they themselves were unable, that they would be left still more in a minority at this election than ever before, if the voters were allowed a free, untrammelled, unintimidated franchise. They have, by a long prepared plan, violently overthrown the government, even before the election, to prevent an election being had, and to prevent evidence that they had not a majority before upon shallow pretexts of violence, and by incendiary statements and appeals they have got together their clans, which they have organized in secret and drilled in their club rooms and in the city, have taken possession of the public offices by violence and bloodshed. Personally I have no desire to discharge the very onerous and vexatious duties of Governor, but I feel it a duty I owe to the State and to the party to hold on until relieved by competent authority. WM. P. KELLOGG.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1874.

The President was engaged until a late hour last night at the dinner given by him to the Aztec Club, and it was not until eleven o'clock this morning that the real situation of affairs in Louisiana was brought to his attention. Press despatches, especially from the South, are not considered worthy of credence in official circles; but when the Attorney General submitted the telegrams of Marshal Packard there was no longer need of doubt. At first the President could hardly realize that the news was true. It sounded to him very like the first war news the Navy Department has received orders also

of 1861, and he was not willing to believe that the beginning of another rebellion had been transferred from South Carolina to Louisiana. All that had been represented to him about the intent of the White League was fully understood, and he saw in an instant that the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans had been construed as an encouragement to what had followed. What should be done to quickly check the revolution was the next thing considered. The Attorney General said that the action of the citizens of New Orleans was not only rebellious but inexcusable after the circular issued by him on the 3d inst. to the effect that citizens of the United States should be protected in all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws of the THE PRESIDENT THEN ORDERED A PROGLAMATION

to be issued, giving the usurpers five days in which to disperse, and sent for Adjutant General Townsend, who is the only representative of the War Department he could confer with, Secretary Belknap and General Sherman being absent. It had already been determined that the Third United States infantry, stationed at Holly Springs, Miss., should proceed to New Orleans, in order that the United States authorities might have a posse comitatus large enough to execute their orders. Peremptory orders were then sent to General Emory to move the regiment without delay, and he telegraphed to-night that he would be in New Orleans to-morrow morning. When the General understood the critical condition of affairs, he telegraphed the War Department that the Third infantry, not numbering over five hundred and fifty men, would not be sufficient. He was already informed by the commandant of a company then in New Orleans that the presence of United States troops had no longer any effect upon the people, and if the orders of the Secretary of War, contained in instructions of May, 1873, were in force he must have additional troops. Upon the receipt of this telegram, and another confirming it, from General McDowell, commanding the Department of the South, the President for the first time became alarmed; and those who have known him intimately for years say they never

THE PRESIDENT SO PASSIONATELY AROUSED. He said he had done everything in his power to assist the South, and especially Louisiana, which, on account of its commercial facilities and former prosperity, needed all the aid that could be extended to it. The press despatches were then carefully examined, and but one opinion was expressed, and that was that the movement of the leaguers was not sudden, but carefully and considerately planned. At noon telegrams were received to the effect that bloodshed had ceased, that Kellogg had vacated his office and that the McEnery party was in peaceable possession of the State House and city. At first the news was not credited, but a short time elapsed when another telegram confirmed it.

THE SOLDIER SPIRIT AROUSED. The President then declared that he would rout the whole party if he had to take the field in person. The Attorney General acquiesced, and said that the time for lenient measures had ended. If the authority of the government was to be asserted it should be done promptly and decisively. Meanwhile the telegrams received from the seat of war came from only the friends of the McEnery party. Neither Kellogg nor Marshal Packard had been heard from after the reported coup d'état, and the impression prevailed that the telegraph office, if not under surveillance, was guarded so that no one dare send a message to the President or Attorney General. At three o'clock a telegram confirmatory of the press despatches was received at the War Department from unknown party in New Orleans. which was sent to the President. At five o'clock another message was received from a citizen of New Orleans, in whom the Attorney General had confidence, explaining the situation of affairs, and stating that Kellogg and Longstreet were refugees in the Custom House, protected by United States troops. Still no telegram came from Kellogg or Packard.

MORE INFORMATION NEEDED.

Instructions were then sent to Mobile for a reliable person to proceed on the next train to New Orleans, and via Mobile send the true condition of affairs. To this no response

The President, later in the evening, said he could do nothing more at present. He had given the turbulent and disorderly persons five days in which to disperse, and if on Monday next the McEnery party, in defiance of this proclamation, still asserted the right to usurp the State government of Louisiana he should avail himself of the power invested in him to move them by force.

GENERAL SHERIDAN TELEGRAPHED TO. In anticipation of open rebellion, and to the end that his declaration may not be misconstrued, Lieutenant General Sheridan has to-night been telegraphed by the President to await orders to proceed to New Orleans. Orders also have been issued to the commanders of infantry regiments in the South, West and Northwest to hold their commands in readiness to move upon receipt of orders. The Quartermaster General has also been instructed to see that there is no delay in furnishing the necessary transportation, while

to have the iron-clads at Key West in readiness to be towed to New Orleans. All there is available of the army and navy will be concentrated at New Orleans in the next five days. There will be no waiting to see what will transpire. If on Monday next Governor Kellogg is not in peaceable possession of his office, the President has pledged his word that he will enforce the laws and drive out the usurpers; and if the army and navy are not sufficient he will not hesitate to call upon the Governors of Northern States to furnish State troops, to the end that the rebellious spirit of the people of the South may not extend itself to other States. "In a word," said the President, "I shall deal with this trouble as should have dealt with the trouble in 1861.

THE BATTLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874. Within the short space of twenty-four hours New Orleans has completed a wonderful revolution and overturned an obnoxious government. Canal street on Monday morning presented an appearance such as is usual on holidays, probably five thousand persons, scattered in groups, appearing on both sides of that thoroughfare, between kampart street and the east end of the Custom House. At eleven o'clock, when the speakers to address the mass meeting took their stand on the gallery of Crescent Hall, nearly two thousand persons drew near the space on the north side of the Clay statue, now being filled. But ave armed men were visible during the morning-that number, carrying shotguns, arrived in a Prytania street car, and started immediately in the direction of the levee. In the meantime a large reserve force of "White Leaguers" were rendezvoused on Julia street, be tween Magazine and the levee, to be held in reserve. At the conclusion of the speeches of R. H. Marr, J. B. Eustis and S. N. J. Smith, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of five, to be headed by R. H. Marr, to request Governor Kellogg to abdicate.

THE ADVICE TO ARM. Upon their return with Keilogg's refusal to receive any communication from the committee Dr. C. Beard, in a short speech, advised the White Leaguers present to at once repair to their rendezvous, arm and return. The crowd immediately disappeared and for perhaps two hours, from two o'clock until four, the thoroughfare was al most untenanted, a small congregation only assembling at the Clay statue in the meantime, and a number of four story brick stores near corner of Canai and Magazine streets were ecretly filled with armed men, although their presence was not discovered during the entire About 2,300 men composed the reserve stationed on Julia street, and 1,500 men were de ployed on Poydras street, between Camp street the levee. The neadquarters of General Ogden were established on Povdras street, a door or two from the corner of Camp. At this time it was reported that General Longstreet and General Badger, with 400 men and five pieces of artiflery, vere at the Third Precinct station, opposite

Jackson square. FIRST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

At half-past three o'clock a HERALD correspondent observed the column moving up Decatur street, perhaps six squares distant, and was informed by one of the State officials that General Longstreet had become tired of waiting and had ordered Badger to the front. Kellogg stated a few minutes afterward, perhaps two, that Badger was advancing with 180 infantry, twenty mounted men, two 12-pound Napoleons and one Gatting gun. A White League picket was at this time sta tioned at the corner of Canal and Magazine streets, and small bodies were to be observed at the intersections far down the thoroughfare. The Metropolitan Police moved into Peters street, on the west side of the Custom House, and formed a line of battle in the wide space to the east of what is known as the Iron Building, at first turn ing their guns in the direction of the swamp and subsequently toward the levee. General Longstreet, who had in the meantime arrived, rode down Canal street a snort distance, and, addressing the small crowd gathered there, bade them dis perse or he would sweep the street. In the meantime Company E of the Crescent City League, armed with Sharp's carbines and Henry rifles, stole down the levee behind bales of cotton and hav, coming within a short distance of the Metropolitans, and on their left flank before they were discovered.

THE BATTLE OPENED. A command of probably three hundred, under Captain John Payne, also moved up from the head of Poydras street, and at their approach the Metropolitan artillery commenced firing. At this time small squads of spectators were to be seen unning in every direction, many of them seeking refuge on Decatur street, near the Custom House The sharpshooters, secreted in the hav and cotton, now commenced firing, and half a dozen Metropolitan artiflerists dropped at their guns before they seemed aware from came. The infantry support falled to come to their relief, and the artillerists, following the command under Cantain John Payne and Mr. Gauthier, charged, driving the men from their guns and cre ating a stampede.

MR. GAUTHIER WAS INSTANTLY KILLED. while ten feet in advance of his men. Many of the Metropolitans ran across the levee, and it is said some leaped into the river. The mounted men galloped in disorder up Crossman street to the Custom House. A body of White Leaguers then started across the levee, capturing the river police station, Captain McCann and forty-five men The fight continued along Peters street and around the square bounded by that thoroughfare, the Custom House and Decatur street.

KELLOGG DEFENDED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. A number of shots were fired from the southwest window of the Custom House. Within the building were packed Collector Casey, Governor Keilogg, Berwig, the officers and employes of the customs department and probably sixty Metropolitan Police. At the head stairs of the Canal street entrance, behind a barricade of tiles, to be used in the new flooring, was one company of United States troops, standing prepared to resist an attack. The barred gate was closed, and no one was permitted to ascend or descend. On the opposite side of the building at the Custom House entrance, a company of Metropolitan police were stationed behind a similar barricade. No attempt was made to enter the building the Waite Leaguers. The conflict cor tinned until the Metropolitans were driven through the Custom House. Many escaped into the building through the Custom House door down Decatur street. Those engaged believe the fight lasted twenty-five minutes, but an hour at least intervened between the first shot and the shortly after five o'clock two companies of the Third infantry, under the command of General Brook, arrived a nd formed on Canal street, opposite the Custom House. They were loudly cheered by the citizens. The combat by this time had vir-

RAISING THE BARRICADES. The White League fell back on Tchipitoulas, agazine, Camp and St. Charles streets, barricading the approaches with street cars, which were taken from the track, and advertising pillars. Barricades were placed at the intersection of Common, Gravier and Poydras streets with St. Charles, and on the other thoroughfares at the crossing of Povdras street. At the intersection of that thoroughfare with Carondelet street the Iron guttering was taken up and constructed into a barricade. Guards were stationed on all these thoroughfares as far up as Tivoli Circle, and persons without the countersign were only permitted to pass up town on the outside of Carondelet street, The attempted escape of a small squad of Metro politan police from the State House created some

esultory firing; but with that exception the night

WHITE LEAGUERS KILLED. Those killed among the White Leaguers are:-Major J. K. Gourdain. Albert M Gauthier. F. M. Mohrman. E. A. Soladano. Samuel B. Newman, Jr. B. Bozonier.

The wounded are:

Captain W. A. Wells. Francois Pallet John Considt. Earnest Buiscon

W. H. Morgan

DANGEROUSLY.

W C Rottne Waiter J. Butler. Daniel Aby. Minor Kenner. Mr. Henderson W. Mathison. J. B. Dalury. Mr. Samuel Walter C. Taylor, Charles Kill

METROPOLITANS KILLED. The Metropolitans killed are:-Sergeant MacManus. Sergeant Champagne. Corporal Thornton. Corporal Clairmont Patrolman H. Ballard. Patrolman Armistead Hm Patro man David Fisher. Patroiman M. O'Keef.

One militiaman, whose name could not be ascerained, was also shot dead. WGUNDED METROPOLITANS

The wounded are:-General Bagger. General Baidy. Sergeant McCann. Corporal J. Bargiron. Corporal Carroliton. Corporal Miller. Sergeant Sullivan Patrolman John Kennedy. Patroiman Thomas Connelly. Patroman John Barrett. Patrolman Coleman C. Green. Patrolman De Messher Thibaut.

Patrolman Robert McGee. AT DAYLIGHT THIS MORNING the White League pickets advanced their line across Canal street, and at eight o'clock a body of men, numbering perhaps 300, marched down Bourbon street to St. Louis street, and thence to the Capitol, which was found to be abandoned, but a few straggling Metropolitans being discovered in the vicinity were arrested and marched up town. The command then moved to the State Arsenal and Parish Prison, both of which surrendered. A proposition was made at the latter place to have Aleck Newton, the murderer of Bondonais, but the sugges tion was discountenanced. At the Arsenal two Gatling guns, two Napoleons and about 3,000 stand of arms were captured. Of these 2,700 were distributed.

R. H. Marr delivered a short address to the populace assembled on St. Charles street, advising them to permit Longstreet, Kellogg and every officer of that government which surrendered to go unmolested. The people seem quite moderate in their tone, exhiting no violence, but as squads of Metropolitans in arrest passed up town they were greeted with shouts of laughter. By twelve o'clock business was almost entirely suspended, many of the drinking saloous also closing their doors. The streets were, however, thronged with men in holiday attire, an immense crowd gathering on Canal street, opposite the Custom House. THE MAYOR'S APPROVAT

At midday the Mayor issued a proclamation congratulating the people upon the recovery of their liberties, and counselling extreme moderation toward those entertaining different political views. He also requested saloon keepers to close their establishments for twenty-four hours.

A proclamation was also issued by Lieutenant Governor Penn notifying the community that the Metropolitans who had surrendered were guaranteed protection, and requesting that they be treated with forbearance and kindness. A NEW POLICE FORCE

was organized under the direction of Thomas Boylan, a bank detective. At a quarter past two many of the most prominent merchants, visited the residence of Lieutenant Governor Penn and escorted him to the State Capitol. Royal street, in the neighborhood of the building, was packed and his short address was enthusiastically received. At that time the Capitol was crowded with people, and sentries were stationed in every Previous to this the White League, about 2,000 strong, with the captured artifiery, marched up Camp street, and were reviewed by General Ogden at Lafayette square. At two o'clock a musket, in the hand of an unknown person, exploded on Julia street, wounding Mr. R. M. Lusher, Superintendent of Education, in the calf of the leg, and killing a child.

Martial Law To Be Proclaimed. NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 15-11 P. M. It is stated at the Custom House this evening. by authority of persons in the confidence of Messrs Packard and Casey, that martial law will be proclaimed to-morrow.

THE LATEST.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1874.

The White League guard has been heavily rein forced since eleven o'clock. A wild rumor prevails that Longstreet, with 900 men, proposes to retake the State House. Penn is there. H. Conquest Clark has been a prisoner since Monday night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874. The Kellogg government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of his oppo nents. Lieutenant Governor Penn has taken the reins of the government and will at once install in office all those who were voted for on the same ticket with McEnery in 1872. The courts will at once be organized, and the entire machinery of the government set in motion, not only in this city, but throughout the State.

SURRENDER OF THE STATE HOUSE. The State House surrendered at seven o'clock this morning to Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. The militia are about

THE STATE AND CITY PROPERTY. police stations, arsenals and police and fire alarm telegraphs are in possession of the league.

THE METROPOLITANS YIELD. The entire force of Metropolitan Police, Rellogg's militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c., surrendered at pine o'clock A. M. THE PICAYUNE'S ACCOUNT.

An extra Picayane contains the following As might have been expected, after the decisive victories of yesterday and consequent demoralization of the Kellogg forces, the finish this morning was a very orief aftair. About half-past eight o'clock the State House was occupied by the citizens' forces, and by nine o'clock the Third precinct station and the Kellogg armory. The last of the radical government was, after a sharp little assault, captured and appropriated. So ends the Kellogg régime.

THE WAR DECLARED OVER. General Fred. Ogden, Penn's commandant of militia, at eleven A. M. made a speech from the gallery of his headquarters, stating that the war was over, and advising the people to go quietly to their bomes and resume their usual vocations. THE BARBICADES DOWN.

The barricades have been torn down, and the street cars have resumed their trips. CONGRATULATIONS OF THE CITIZENS Governor Penn's residence, No. 236 St. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation. Marr, Ellis, Beard and others were present when the news of the surrender of the police reached them. There was universal delight and loud cheers. Mayor Wiltz called at the Governor's

residence about ten o'clock. DISGUISED METROPOLITANS CAPTURED. Four Metropolitans were caught in United States attire and were arrested. They confessed that they were Metropolitans, threw away their coats nd were carried up to headquarters to be paroled.

ture School Board, then surrendered himself.

Rumored Capture of Longstreet-Meeting of the Citizens-Speech of the Hon. R.

Andy Dumont, a member of the Kellogg Legisla-

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874. A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence an excited crowd gathered in ront of the St. Charles Hotel at haif-past eleven A. M. It was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr with the most happy effect. Mr. Marr congratulated the citizens of New Orleans on the signal victory they had achieved over the usurpation under which they had suffered. He noped that the determined stand they had taken, marked with careful avoidance of unnecessary violence, would convince the people and government of the United States that the only position they had assumed was that they must restore the State to the choice of its elected officers, save it from ruin and protect its citizens without regard to class or He said it has been rumored that Mesars. Kellogg and Longstreet were under arrest. He claimed for them that they should be

SUBJECTED TO NO INDIGNITY.

The object of the government was attained. Each citizen must now act as a conservator of the peace and take care that the State received no detriment by convincing the country by our orderly conduct that we are only endeavoring to secure our just rights without infringing on the rights of safety of others. A police force was organizing. though so general was the careful adherence of the public to order and sense that it seemed almost needless. For tweive months nest I have labored faithfully for the redemption of this State. If you have any affection for me, if you have any regard for me, if you have any respect for me, as I benothing to tarnish the fair lame of the State of Louisiana or to diminish the victory you have achieved.

The remarks of Mr. Marr were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

Proclamation of the Mayor. NEW ORLEANS, Sept 15-1 P. M.

The following proclamation has just been is-

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1874.
CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS:—
It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightual state authorities. After enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity, we deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who desire to be iree. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your vocations as soon as dismissed from organized ranks; use the utmost forcearance towards those who hold political prints and the superior of the law in the recovery of your political sand civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your vocations as soon as dismissed from organized ranks; use the utmost forcearance towards those who hold political prints are the peace and to maintain the supremacy of any race or color; use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law; prove to the world that you can be as the law; prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have abused and usurped authority as you were patient and long sudering under their tyranny: seek to revelve for past in-juries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tor-tures of their own consciences and to the lasting infamy which their acts have wrought for them. LOUIS A. WILIZ, Mayor.

AN EX-PEDERAL OFFICER WOUNDED. Major William C. Robbins, late of the federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the citizens. He is doing well this morming. GOVERNOR PENN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following despatch was sent last evening by Acting Governor Penn to the President of the United States :-

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874. To U. S. Grant, President of the United States: To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:—
Ropeless of all other relief, the people of this
State have taken up arms to maintain the legal
authority of the persons elected by them to
the government of the State against the
usurpers who have heaped upon them
innumerable insults, burdens and wrongs.
In so doing they are supported by
the great body of the intelligent and honest people
of the State. They declare their unswerving loyality and respect for the United States government
and its officers. They war only against the usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They
affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and
protect the life, liberty and equal rights of all
classes of clitzens. The property and officials
of the United States it shall be our
special aim to defend against all assaults and to
treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty.
We only ask of you to withhold any ald or protection from our centies and the enemies of rewe only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights and of the peace and liberties of the people.

D. B. PENN. the people.

Lieutenant Governor and Ac ing Governor.

Installing the New Government. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1874.

There is nothing doing in the markets. The Cotton Exchange closed at one P. M., as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State government of Louisiana. As 3 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the committe of the Canal street meeting, a large number marmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street and, preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieutenant Governor Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the executive departments, which were unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and the Lieutenant Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route. At about two o'clock P. M. some 3,000 of General Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson square en route for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom House the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and, taking off their nate three hearty cheers for the citizens. which was returned by the militia with grea unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet pre

Albert M. Gautier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Samuel B. Newman, Jr., has since died of wounds received.

The funerals this afternoon of the citizens killed resterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual demonstration. A despatch has been sent to President Grant re-

questing him to recognize the McEnery and Penn government, which is in quiet and peaceable pos session of this city and State.

Private Despatches. The following despatches were received yester-

iay by private parties in this city relative to the condition of affairs in New Orleans. They were both forwarded from the South late in the even-

Ing:

New Orleans, Sept. 15, 1874.

Fighting over. Kellogg government dissolved into this air. The people's government organizing Louisiana hire. All quiet. Business suspended only a few hours. Resumed with usual activity.

Everything quiet. No further trouble auticipated. Business to be resumed to morrow. Cotton Exchange adjourned to day in sympathy of the movement to establish a legitimate government.

THE WAR IN WASHINGTON.

Executive Action-The President Issues a Proclamation Ordering the White Leaguers to Disperse-Federal Severity Threatened. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1874.

In these despatches of the 13th inst. in regard to the use of troops in the Southern States to maintain law and order was the following:-

maintain law and order was the following:—

It has been agreed that all the troops that can be spared from the fortifications shall be distributed at designated points in the South, and the artillery companies at Pensacola, armed with the best rines, will shortly be ordered to New Orleans. The President, it is understood, now regrets that he did not heed the appeals of those who have his confidence, and have carried into effect several months ago what it his opinion is now a necessity. He thinks it would have been better to have averted the troubles than to now requite the army to assist in bringing

CONTINUED ON TWELFTH PAGE.